THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) Coal reserves are identified by Geological Survey of India (GSI) as a result of exploration conducted by various agencies in different parts of the country. Coal reserves of India (down to a depth of 1200 metres), intimated by GSI, as on 1.1.98 has been 206,239.50 million tonnes.

(b) Through exploration of coal, which is an on-going exercise, new coal deposits are identified. With the coal reserves established till dated even at the enhanced rate of production, Indian coal reserves are likely to last over 100 years.

(c) The potential alternative sources of energy in the country are hydel, nuclear and non-conventional energy like solar and wind energy etc. Thrusts have been given to explo it these energy sources to their optimum levels.

कोयले पर दी जाने वाली रायल्टी

432. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ला :** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **:**

(क) सरकार द्वारा उडीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित कोयले पर प्रति टन कितनी रायल्टी निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या अन्य कोयला उत्पादक राज्यों की तुलना में यह रायल्टी दर अत्यधिक कम है और तर्कसंगत भी नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उडीसा और मध्य प्रदेश को भी तर्कसंगत दर पर रायल्टी देने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलीप राय) : (क) और (ख) कोयले पर रायल्टी की दरें राज्य-वार निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । देश में कोयले पर रायल्टी की दरों के निर्धारन के उद्देश्य से उनके ग्रेडों के अधार पर कोयले का वर्गीकरण किया जाना काफ़ी समय से एक स्थापित परम्परा है । दिनांक 11.10.1994 को चालू रायल्टी दरों का निर्धारण करते हुए, कोयले के विभिन्न ग्रेडों को 6 समूहों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है । आंध्र प्रदेश में उत्पादित सभी कोयले को छठे समूह में रखा गया है और ग्रेड पर ध्यान दिए बिना आंध्र प्रदेश के सभी कोयले पर 75 रु0 प्रति टन की रायल्टी दर निर्धारित की गई है । रायल्टी की चालू दर पश्चिम बंगाल पर लागू नहीं की गई हैं, चूंकि पश्चिम कोयले पर उपकर प्रभावित करने वाला एकमात्र कोयला उत्पादक राज्य है । शेष पांच समूहों हेतु रायल्टी की दरें आंध्र प्रदेश और प. बंगाल को छोड़कर, सभी कोयला उत्पादक राज्यों में समान है । चूंकि समूह-1 का कोयला उडीसा और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में विद्यमान नहीं है, अतः समूह-1 कोयले हेतु रायल्टी की दरों को इन दो राज्यों में लागू किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । प. बंगाल और आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़कर उडीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य कोयला उत्पादक राज्यों में कोयले की वर्तमान रायल्टी दरों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

कोयला प्रेषण के रु प्रति टन में कोयले पर वर्तमान रायल्टी दरें

समूह	उडीसा	मध्य प्रदेश	पं. बंगाल तथा आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़कर अन्य कोयला उत्पादक राज्य
ग्रुप-I	-	-	195.00
ग्रुप-II	135.00	135.00	135.00
ग्रुप-III	95.00	95.00	95.00
ग्रुप-IV	70.00	70.00	70.00
ग्रुप-V	50.00	50.00	50.00

(ग)से (ड़) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Plan for growth in coal production

433 SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have felt the need to formulate plan for growth in coal production;

(b) if so, whether the coal companies and their subsidiaries have been asked by Government to take necessary steps in that direction; and

(c) the action initiated by different coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Coal Companies have taken various steps to ensure growth in coal production by, inter-alia, opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, upgradation of technology,

ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities, better capacity utilisation, improvement in productivity and maintaining good industrial relations.

Collapse of coalmines in Dhanbad

434.SHRIYERRANARAYANASWAMY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in coal mines collapse, in Dhanbad during this year,

(b) the reasons for the collapse; and

(c) the steps taken to stop illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY): (a) and (b) Five employees died in coal mines collapse, which was predominantly due to roof and side fall, in under-ground mines of Coal India Limited in the district of Dhanbad during the current calendar year (upto 25th May, 1998)

(c) Coal mining in the organised sector is carried out scientifically and in accordance with the various statutes laid down in this regard. However cases of illegal mining by antisocial elements occur from time to time. Control of illegal mining is squarely a law and order problem which can be tackled only by the respective State Governments acting through the local administration. However, some of the steps taken by the coal companies to check illegal mining are as below:—

(i) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State/District authorities and the police to keep a check on illegal mining.

(ii) On receipt of information on illegal mining and after preliminary enquiry, a First Information Report is filed with the local police.

(iii) The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the company's security personnel regularly patrol the areas where illegal mining have been reported earlier. The CISF, in association with local police, also conduct raids on illegal mining sites wherever information reaches the authorities.

(iv) As far as possible, the exposed coal face in workings are covered with debris.

(v) Surprise checks and raids are conducted at the illegal mining sites by the security staff of the coal compaies.

Illegal mining in Dhanbad coal mines

435.SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Ministr of COAL be pleased, to state:

(a) whether illegal mining has been going on in Dhanbad coal mines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop the activities of coal mafia in Eastern Coalfields Limlred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI DILIP RAY):

(a) and (b) Illegal mining activities in the nature of surreptious extraction and pilferage of coal from abandoned, closed and disussed mines and also from outcrop region have been reported from time to time from the coal mining area of Dhanbad.

The following steps are being taken for prevention of illegal mining in the-leasehold areas:_

(i) round the clock vigil by the company's security personnel in the area prone to illegal mining: (ii) patrolling by security/armed guards, surprise raids by the security staff and joint raids with State Police, (iii) covering the vulnerable areas by information network and also by electronic communication network wherever possible, (iv) development and maintenance of intelligence sources/informers for the surveillance and conducting raids. (v) covering the exposed coal seams in abandoned open cast mines by dumping overburden and sealing of abandoned underground openings, and (vi) filing FIRs with the respective police station and liaisioning with the State Government law enforcing authorities. Information in regard to illegal mining outside the leasehold areas of the national is coal company is promptly given to the concerned State Administration for appropriate action.

Distribution of coal royalty

436. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received against discrimination in distribution of coal royalty;